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# THE TRENTON CONVENTION. whelming sentiment is that the Convention will in- could have little hope of the election of the Chicago

SEW-JERSEY'S DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES INSTRUCTED FOR CLEVELAND.

SENATOR M'PHERSON'S INFLUENCE PREDOMI NANT-DISORDERLY PROCEEDINGS OVER THE CHOOSING OF DISTRICT DELE-

GATES TO CHICAGO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Trenton, May 25.-The Democratic State Convention held in Taylor's Opera House to-day was There were times during the proceed ings when those on the stage could not hear, on account of the confusion, a single syllable that the chairman uttered. He rapped vigorously for order with a thick blackthorn stick, but he might as well have used a feather. The disturbances were created mainly by factions from Passaic County, and incidentally by other factions all is the choice of three fourths of the Democratic voters intent in squeezing in district delegates. The convention was used by Governor Abbett, James Smith, jr., of Essex, Miles Ross and Senator McPherson to test their strength in the New-Jersey political arena. The net result was two big victories for McFherson, two fair-sized triumphs for Abbett and one real sly one for Miles McPherson's victories consisted in havinhimself elected at the head of the list of delegatesat large and in foreing the convention to instruct delegation to vote for Grover Cleveland. Abbett's triumphs were in beating James Smith, jr. for the chairmanship of the Chicago delegation, and again in knocking out Smith's man Hinchliffe for district delegate from Passaid County. Miles Ross caused to be erased from the platform drawn for the adoption by the convenon a plank indorsing the action of Governor Abbett in vetoing the Reading Deal bill. So it is seen that of the quartette chosen for delegates at-large, enamely, Senator McPherson, Governor

attached his signature to the bill in question James Smith, jr., would never have been a candidate for United States Senator against him, and to day's convention would not have been turned into an occasion to settle scores growing out of per

Hinchliffe, one of Passaic's candidates for district delegate, came to the convention with twelv Louis Braun, another candidate, came with nineteen, and claimed eight more. Hinchliffe was backed by Smith. Hinchliffe is a State Senator and will have a vote in the Legislature next winter for United States Senator. Braun was backed by Governor Abbett, but Prosecutor Gourley, of Paterson, was his spokesman. Hinchliffe and Gourley made excited speeches from the galleries to the convention. Both charged fraud at the primaries and at the polls, and round about them in the galleries were hundreds of their friends who indulged alternately in cheers and hisses and occasionally in fisticulffs. The Commiton Credentials decided to seat eight contestants in favor of Hinchliffe.

A tremendous uproar greeted the decision, and
Chairman Edward F. McDonald declared that if order was not preserved he would call in the police and have the galleries cleared. Now Passaic County is in the Vth Congress District, which embraces also Fergen County and the townships of Hudson. Hinchliffe, with twenty delegates all told, that is to say, the twelve regulars and the eight scated by the Committee regulars and the eight scated by the Committee on Credentials, had a majority of one, and in his mind's eye already saw himself sitting in the wigwam by Lake Michigan and shouting and voting for Clevelard. But when the district was the compass we steer our back, the weather thickens, and the prospect becomes more and more uncertain. (Applause.) To me there is but one comfort in sightifing for Clevelard. But when the district was the delegater to Chicago. the Hudson townships unexpectedly cast thirteen votes for Braun, which, with the support he had in Passaic and Bergen, gave him a majority of three over Hinediffe. Governor Abbett was credited with this pretty piece of generalship.

Judge Chaunecy H. Beasley, of Trenton, had been the temporary chairman of the convention. After the standing committees were appointed, the gavel was transferred to Congressman McDonald. He dropped it quickly for the blackthorn stick. Before the election of delegates the committees reported. The resolutions rentifirm the devotion of the New Jersey Democrats to "tariff reform." The planks forced into the platform by Senator McFherson were these:

The planks forced into the platform by Senator MeTherson were these:

Resolved, That with a full recognition of the responsibility of the Democracy of New-Jersey toward the National Democracy, we name as our candidate for the Presidency the statesman who boldly took the decisive step in the way of tariff reform, and to emphasize our preference, we instruct our delegation to cast the vote of the state for Grover Cleveland is long as his name is before the convention.

Resolved, That we condemn the policy of free coing of depreciated legal tender silver, and also further purchases of silver bullion under the Republican legis

of depreciated legal tender silver, and also furthe biness of silver buillion under the Republican legis of 1800, and we believe that the whole matter has use of silver as money metal should be rele d to the future concerted action of the commer

The district delegates as telegraphed last night

# THE ANTI-HILL PRIMARIES HELD.

OVER TEN THOUSAND VOTES CAST-SOME OF THE

DELEGATES CHOSEN. Returns from the primaries of the anti-Hill De morracy for electing delegates to the Syracuse Con-vention rolled into the headquarters of the Provisiona 117 East Fourteenth-st., last evening from 9 o'clock. the time for closing the polls, until midnight, and sembled there congratulated each other on the large strength and popularity. According to the return 10.631 votes were east in the city. These figures show the heaviest returns reported from the several Assembly districts; XVth, 783; XIIth, 745; XVIIth X1Xth, 702; 1Xth, 629; XXIIId, 622; XXIId. 589; XXIst, 542; XVIIIth, 543, Other district showed these results: IIId, 423; IVth, 465; VIIth,

424; XIIIth, 439; XXth, 401; XXIVth, 488. Three delegates and three alternates were chose from each Assembly district. There were no contest worthy of the name in any of the districts, observed that William R. Grace, William C. Whitney, Edward Cooper, Maurice J. Power, Theodore W. Myer James O'Brien and others supposed to be interested in the movement do not appear among the representative elected. An amusing incident occurred at the poilin place of the XVIth District when ex-Police Justic Power and Henry George appeared to deposit their ballots for Cleveland and pariff reform. A careful examination of the district enrolment by the anxious inspectors failed to discover the name of either patriot

the spectators, disfranchised by their own neglect. In the list of delegates chosen are the following Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, Charles J. Canda William E. Curtis, ex-Register James J. Slevin, former Remmany leader of the Hild District; Henry R. Beck man, John W. Reppenhagen, ex-United States District Assumey Stephen A. Walker, E. J. Newell, ex-Police Justice Henry Murray, ex-Congressman John James E. Coulter, Everett P. Wheeler, Doulel T. Van Wart, John Hayes, D. J. McDonald, Police Justice James T. Kilbreth, M. J. Kelly, Charles V. Fornes, James Byrne, Aqueduct Commissioner Francis M. Scots, H. E. Talmadge, ex-Senator George F. Langbein, Professor H. H. Boyesen, Peter Rush, Charle A. Jeckson, J. Rockwell Fay, ex-Alderman D. E. Dowling, ex-Assistant District-Attorney Henry Allen, Poter B. Olney, Charles P. Blake, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Colonel Robert Grier Monroe, H. W. Helfer and James J. Monney.

CLEVELAND'S STRENGTH IN TENNESSEE Nashville, Tenn., May 25.—Delegates to the State Convention of the Democratic party, to be held to merrow, are already arriving in this city. The over-

the delegates and party leaders are opposed to instructions. In the primaries held yesterday in Davidson County and Nashville, Cleveland delegates were elected in most of the wards and districts, and will have a large majority in the delegation.

KENTUCKY TURNS FROM CLEVELAND. THE EX-PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS BEATEN OVER-WHELMINGLY ON A TEST VOTE-WAT-

TERSON PREVAILS. Louisville, May 25.-The idol of the National Democracy was shuttered against the iron will of Henry Watterson in the Bourbon State to-day. was Grover Cleveland on the one hand and Henry Watterson on the other. While in Kentucky the great wave of Cleveland sentiment that has swept over so many States finds its first barrier, this result musbe almost entirely attributed to the influence of Henry Watterson, for even he will scarce deny that but for of the Bourbon State. Until the opening of the con vention it seemed that the Cleveland men would win the day in their fight for unqualified instructions for the ex-President. When the final test came, however on the selection of a temporary chairman the effecof Mr. Watterson's counsel of the past weeks becam apparent, for by a vote of 427 to 200 the candidate who stood as the representative of the Cleveland forces

The selection of the permanent chairman of the onvention being declared in order, Bennet N. Young. ston, of Lexington, the candidate of the Cleveland ele ment. "Will the Democracy of Kentucky think for themselves," said he in the course of his speech, "or allow others to think for them.? If they think for great leader of tartff reform, Grover Cleveland.

was defeated by the anti-Cleveland or tather anti-

John S. Rhea, of Logan County, on behalf of the anti-Cleveland element, placed in nomination for temporary chairman Charles R. Long, of Louisville. He

Abbett, James Smith, jr., and Miles Ross, MePherson and Ross alone had reason to congratulate
themselves heartily.

It was a Cleveland convention, but only made so
through the bickering and quarrelling of the
bosses among themselves. Had the Reading Deal
bill been signed instead of vetoed, Messrs. Ross and
Pideock would have stord by Governor Abbett,
and the threat made six months ago to turn
McPherson down would probably have been executed, and the New-Jersey delegation would have
gone to Chicago uninstructed, and free to vote for
whom they chose. And again had the Governor
though the service of the day. The

Now occurred the great surprise of the day, Cleveland people had apparently been in a majority at all the hotels and committee meetings, but from th beginning of the roll-call. Long, the candidate of the anti-Cleveland delegates, began to forge to the front in a decided lead over the Cleveland candidate. An hour was consumed in the roll-call and in wrangling over ontested delegations, and the result finally showed a deafening obser of delight when the result was an ounced. Chairman Long, in his speech, said in part Recognizing the fact that I stand here as a representative of an issue that has been presented to you. I congratulate you and the Democracy of Kentucky and the Democracy of the United States in the successful effect which you have made to uphold the principles of the Democratic party sloft and above that of any one man. (Applause.)

There were loud ones for Bronston, the defeated candidate for temporary chairman, and he responded in a long speech, in which he said that his friends had fallen in a great cause and that the people of Ken-

The demands for Watterson grew uprogrious and he

remarks:

It is not my purpose on this occasion to inflict a speech upon you, or to waste your time and my time in threshing old straw. You know, as well as I do, that the altuation which faces us is a most serious situation. It cannot be smeared over with a little goose grease on the one hand, nor carried by storm on the other hand. It bristles with disagreeable facts, with facts that will down at no man's bidding. It is beset by dangers, by dangers which are both seen and unseen.

We are literally and actually between the devil and the deep blue say, between facth and Charyblis, and whichever way we turn, to whatever point of the compass we storm on this constant.

that our political adversary, our friends the enemy, are as bad off as we are ourselves.

In one of the greatest states of the Union—in the greatest of all the states—in a state which ordinarily ought to be safely Democratic, and whose electoral vote is absolutely essential to the Democratic success, I am able to see nothing but chaos. If you can see anything else you have better eyes than mine. But, to me, it seems that if we go there for a nomine we shall walk through a sizughter-house into an open grave. (Applanes.)

Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, the teader of the Cleveland forces, responded, and spoke for nearly an hour. On the Presidential question he predicted

an hour. On the Presidential question he predicted the nomination of Cleveland. After naming district delegates, the Convention adjourned to give the Com-mittee on Resolutions a chance to draw up the

platform.

When the convention reassembled Congressman James S. McCreary was made permanent chalrman and delivered a speech. Mr. Watterson was declared a delegate-at-large by acclamation.

CHOOSING DELEGATES TO SYRACUSE. Kingston, N. Y., May 25 (Special).—The Cleveland emocrats of Ulster County met here to-day on short otice from Mr. Fairchild, there having been no primari neld in the various districts. The meeting was not large but it was vigorously anti-Hill and enthuslastic the May convention and Cleveland. A petition signed by about 400 voters was read asking for the convention and denouncing the "snap" Hill convention in February. Some representative Democrats were present. The following delegates to Syracuse were selected: Ist District, D. W. Sparling and Virgil B. Van Wagenen; Hd District, John E. Lasher and George Van Etten; Illd District, John Bernard and Dr. William C. Derby. A Cleveland County Committee

was then formed. Watertown, N. Y., May 25 .- F. D. Gilmore, of Parl-hville, and John Wait and W. L. Pert, of Pots dam, were elected delegates to the May convention by the Democrats of the IIId St. Lawrence County District, at Norwood.

Carmel, N. Y., May 25.-The "anti-Ilill" convention of Putnam County was held here to-day. All the towns in the county were represented, were elected to the Syracuse Convention,

MARYLAND AND CLEVELAND.

Baltimore, May 25 .- In speaking of the State ention and its probable action in regard to Mr. Cleve land, I. Freeman Rasin, who is mentioned as one of th nized leader of the Democracy in Maryland next to senator Gorman, said to-day to a representative The Baltimore Sun": "I have never been able to see any other man than Cleveland in the race. It is hirds of the National Convention favorable to him when it assembles at Chicago. So far as Maryland i concerned there never has been any doubt as to the feelings and preferences of the party in the matter. would be a mistake, I think, for the State convently to send any one to Chicago who is not heartly in fave of Mr. Cleveland's nomination, but this is an error in which I do not apprehend the convention will fall.

WASHINGTON FOR CLEVELAND. Vancouver, Wash., May 25.-In the Democratic state Convention to-day secretary Lane, in a brief

speech, said there was no necessity to pledge degates, as shey would all go knowing that Wash ington was for Cleveland, and they would stand by him until there was no longer a chance of his nomination. The convention strongly indorsed Cleveland, but refrained from instructing the delegation. The following were chosen as delegates, John Collins, C. W. Griggs, F. P. Hogan, H. J. Snively, M. J. Maloney, H. S. Blandford, W. H. Dumpey and J. H. Mundy.

COLORADO DEMOCRATS WANT A SILVER MAN Denver, May 25.—The Democratic State Conven-tion was held here to-day. John McMichael was made permanent chairman; and T. M. Patterson. Dr. Paul J. M. Orman and Theodore O'Donnell were chosen delegates at-large to Chicago; with J. J. Ryan, A. Harrington, A. Walters and George Jacobs as alternates. One of the resolutions reported by the ommittee was that the delegates to the National Convention should use every endeavor to secure a free silver plank, demanding the restoration of silver to free and unlimited coinnge; and it was declared to be the sense of the Democrats of the State that they

nomince unless such declaration was made. A minority report was presented, to the effect that the convention support no man for the Presidency or Vice Presidency who is not unequivocally in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver; and that the case the candidates and platform were not in favor of silver, to withdraw from the convention. The minorit report was tabled and the majority report adopted.

The following are the Congress district delegat elected: Frank Adams and William Bailey; alternates James McClure and W. G. Hynes. Every mention of Senator David B. Hill's name was loudly applauded.

#### TWO TRAIN ROBBERS KILLED.

THEY HAD HELD UP A TRAIN IN PLORIDA LAST SATURDAY AND MURDERED AN EXPRESS MESSENGER.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 25.-Two of the exprerobbers who held up the train at Monroe Junction last Saturday morning, and killed the messenger, Saunders, have paid the penalty for their crime They were killed to day at Buffalo Bluff uridge, on the St. John River, five miles south of Palatka The third, who was with them, is at large, but will A Palatka di probably he "run down" to-night. patch says: "At about 12:30 o'clock to-day a hat less negro staggered into the ocurt-house and said "Come to Buffalo Bluff-robbers." Deputy Shervi

At 11:30 a. m. George Wuriz and T. H. Wigg, the guard placed by the Sheriff's posse at Buffalo Bluff bridge, saw three men coming from the south on the railroad track. As the first passed, three feet shead of the others, the guards called "Hands up," and the first one obeyed. The second and third drew their revolvers, and the guards knew that the desperate rob bers were facing them.. The firing was begun by robbers, and a bullet grazed Wigg. Wortz fired his shotgun, loaded with buckshot, and Williams fell. Th An engine load of young men now arrived on the

ripped through Dr. B. E. Morgan's waistcoat. saw the robber behind a fallen tree and fired a shot londed with buckshot; and Saunders's murdere had met his doom. Both bodies were afterward

The big murderer's thoughts, as he heard the guard They were written on the back of a map

part, and I hope you will not crieve after me, for I have no fear. I would write more, but I have not time. Kiss the children for me, and tell them to do better than I have done

face of the murderer of Saunders was covered with blood and blackened with powder. Before he died he said that, being desperately wounded, he shot himself in the mouth with his pistol. A posse with deerhounds is pursuling the other man, and supertu-tendent Myers and party are going on a special train to their assistance. A capture is almost certain.

#### BRYANT B. CRANDALL WAS NOT DEAD.

PART OF HIS \$20,000 LIFE INSURANCE WAS PAIL YEARS AGO-NOW HE IS UNDER ARREST.

Los Angeles, May 25 .- A sensational arrest has been made by the Los Angeles police. About April 1, 18-6, Brrant B. Crandall, of Buffalo, after insuring his life for about \$20,000, disappeared. His clott to suicide. Three months later, a dead body was found below the falls, and Crandall's wife and reintives positively identified it as that of Crandall. Part of the insurance money was paid. The insurance associations being still suspicious, the matter was

taken into court in March, 1887 by a citizen of Buffalo, and the New-York authoriman, but he had disappeared. Some months ago Crandall was again seen in Los Angeles and again on confined. The case was kept secret for fear habeas corpus proceedings. To norrow Detective Dield, of Buffalo, will arrive

### A TRAIN ROBBERS DIVEY.

Rechester, N. Y., May 25 .- After sentence wi the Clevilt Court, in Lyons, he handed to a reporte manuscript, which proved to be a diary which be had kept while in the Lyons jail. This diary "Tha Democrat and Chronicle" published in full this morn ing. In one place he writes as follows:

off at any time. They also searched clothes and found \$200. They then put the sh n again, and locked use up in a cell instead of letting of in the corridor with the rest of the prisoners.

### A GOOD OUTLOOK FOR KANSAS FARMERS.

Kansas City. May 25.-Full reports to "The Star from the great grain growing area of Kansas show that the continued rains have not done great damage not received excessive rains nor has the temperatur parts of the country. From Hutchinson westward the people are positively enthusiastic over the prospects f wheat, and from Hutchinson south there is horily a complaint regarding the grain crop. The opinion among those most competent to judge is that there is a good chance for Kansas to raise more than 50,000,0.75 hus-liels of wheat this year and no likelihood that the crop will fall below 40,000,000 bushels.

### THE PRESIDENT INVITED TO MT. GRETNA.

Lancaster, Penn., May 25.-The Rev. Dr. Hark the Pennsylvania Chantauqua, called o President Harrison at Washington yesterday and in clses of the Chantanqua at Mt, Gretna on July 14. The President, without giving definite acceptance expressed the hope that he would be able to be president.

# A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH BLACKMAIL.

If the statements of J. E. Barclay, an artist, ar true, Peter J. Brady, a park policeman, may have to give an account of binaself before the Board of Park Commissioners. Mr. Barclay was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning. Police-man Brady, in his complaint against the prisoner, said that he had seen Mr. Barelay and another man acting in a questionable manner in Central Park a few night-He arrested Mr. Barclay, but the other man

Mr. Barclay tried to bribe him to release his prisoner. Mr. Barclay contradicted the policeman's prisoner. Mr. Barclay contradicted the policeman's story. He said that he was taking a walk in the park before retiring. He was smoking a cigarette. A stranger who was sitting on the bench asked him for a light. Mr. Barclay granted the man's request, and the two men engaged in conversation. As Mr. Barclay was about to go, the policeman arrested him. The other man ran away. While on the way to the police station Brady, so Mr. Barclay says, offered to make no charge if Mr. Barclay would pay him money. Mr. Barclay refused to do so and was locked up for the night. After hearing the testimony in the case vesterday, Justices Voorhis, White and McMahon discharged the prisener. Charges will be made against Policeman Brady.

# A TUMULT IN THE HOUSE.

DEMOCRATS BECOME A HOWLING MOB.

STIRRED UP BY REFERENCES OF MR. JOHNSON OF INDIANA, TO NEGRO INTIMIDATION IN

THE SOUTH-WORLD'S FAIR SALA-RIFS REDUCED.

(BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, May 25.-The House in Committee of the Whole to-day devoted more than six hours to the two pages of the Sundry Civil bill which contains e paragraphs carrying appropriations to the amount of \$412,000 for the World's Fair. This is the balance unappropriated of the \$1,500,000 authorized by the act approved April 25, 1890. Several amendments were adopted. One reduces the salary of the di-rector-general from \$15,000 to \$8,000 and the salary of the secretary from \$5,000 to \$3,000 a year, and provides that the boards of commissioners and lady managers shall hold only one meeting next Another amendment, which provides that the Fair shall not be open to visitors on Sundays, was carried by a vote of 107 to 51; and another, which prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the precincts of the Fair, was adopted by a vote of 87 to 80, th

vote in this case being counted by tellers.

Before these things had been done, however, there vas a long and extremely bitter debate, which grew ut of the offering of an amendment to appropriat \$100,000 to provide for an exhibit at Chicago of the progress made by the colored people of the United States since January 1, 1863, the date of the emancipation of the slaves. The first amendment was offere by Mr. Houk, of Ohio, and was supported by him in hort speech, and by General Henderson, of Iowa, who made an earnest appeal to Holman and other Deme In the course of his speech General Henderson dwel the United States are deprived of any representation whatever in the Board of Control and management of the Fair or in the administrative staff. After Mr. Houk's amendment had been ruled out of order, Mr. Dergen, of New-Jersey, offered one in a modified form, which was also ruled out, whereupon Mr. Bergen appealed from the decision. Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, took the floor attention of the Southern Democrats, and provoked their fury to such a pitch that when Mr. Johnso described the majority as "an infuriated Democrati-mob," his phrase fitted like a glove. It was a dipresiding officer repeatedly tried in value to quell. Such a scene of disorder had not been witnessed in that body since the Democrats fought among themselves over the consideration of the Bland bill several months Mr. Johnson stood his ground manfully, and his retorts to the abuse heapted upon him were as prompt as When the House went into Committee of the Whole

(Mr. Lester, of Georgia, in the chair) on the Sundry Civil bill, Mr. Houk, of Ohlo, offered his amendment appropriating \$100,000 to pay the expense the exhibit of the colored people, and made a speech

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, sald that he had intended to offer an amendment substantially the same as that offered by the gentleman from Ohio. He admitted that it was not in order, but he trusted that the gentle man from Indiana (Mr. Holman) would not ridse the point. The colored people of this country numbered about one eighth of our entire population, and ye the evidence taken by the special committee at Chicago disclosed the wonderful and amazing fact that neither the President of the United States (he said it with mortification and shame), nor the Governor of a single State, nor the Government Commission, nor the local corporation, nor the Waman's Commission—not one of these had given representation to these 8,000,000

Mr. Helman insisted on his point of order, which was sustained by the Chair. Bergen, of New-Jersey, offered a substantially

similar amendment, with the phraseology so change that it might not, he hoped, run counter to the rules Mr. Butler, of lown, mised the point of order.

taken; and, referring to Mr. Henderson's remarks, said Fair act to make any special point of the complexio not right for any gentleman to arraign the President until he could show that he himself had asked the After fuether debate, the point of order was

Mr. Bergen then modified his amendment in orde

to get it within the provisions of the rule.

In speaking to this amendment, Mr. Johnson, of markable speech" of the centleman from lows, in re-gard to the failure of the President of the United State 50 appoint a colored man on the board of management. He did not know whether or not the scatteman in the colored men. It ought not to be forgotten that National relief, which, if passed by Congress, would have provided for the supervision of National elections whereby the colored people of the south would have the right to cast their votes and to have them counted The President has stood for the measure known a the force bill when men with less courage failed t stand up for the pledges of the Republican party

The allusion to the Election bill brought a number of Democrats to their feet and Mr. Johnson wa deluged with questions, but the confusion was a great that the only query heard was one propound by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, as to whether the

President was in favor of it now.

Mr. Johnson replied that the President was i favor of any system of constitutional legislation that would guarantee to the legislest man of the South the of the President that the Imputation should be ca against him that, in the distribution of patronage he had not recognized the colored man. He ther cited a list of colored men appointed by President Harrison to important offices

hall; dozens of members were on their feet, rulsing their volces and crowding into the arries. In the midst of the confusion Mr. Johnson's time expired.

the amendment, and Mr. Bergen took an appeal, Mr. Johnson then resumed the floor and took as hi text this time a remark made by Mr. Stockdale tha the colored men had friends everywhere except in the Republican party. It ill became the saids a man who elonged to a party which for years had enslaved the colored men to make that statement. Mr. Johnson then proceeded in vehement language to denounce the treatment of the negro by the Democratic party entradicted by a number of the members from th outh, the House became a perfect bedlum-the Chair peing utterly unable to secure the semblance of order Mr. Johnson was interrupted by Mr. O'Neill, o dissouri, and after a colloquy between them Mo Johnson continued his attack upon the Democratic

Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, asked the gentleman had any objection to giving the friends of Blaine and Alger a chance,

Mr. Johnson replied that he was in favor of doing fo Blaine what the Democratic politicians in New-York who counted him out had refused to do-give him an opportunity to be heard.

A voice-How about 18761

Mr. Johnson-I am surprised that any man world repeat that stale lie that Hayes was fraudulently elected.

repeat that stale lie that Hayes was fraudulently elected.

Mr. Johnson then proceeded to review the Hayes-Tiden controversy, and stirred up a good deal of excitement, and he was frequently interrupted. The confusion became most intense and nearly every member was crowding around Mr. Johnson, who was harding out his deflances vehemently and voelferously. Planily Mr. McMillin rose to a point of order, in behalf of the decease of the House, as he said, that the gentleman should confine his remarks to the subject under consideration.

The point was sustained by the Chair, and Mr. Johnson was directed to address his remarks to the appeal. Mr. Johnson did not obey this direction, but proceeded with his review of the Tiden case. He spoke only a brief time.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississimi, premised his remarks.

when the second of the second

to party behind him—North, South, East or West. He (Mr. Hooker) hoped that that would be the fate of the gentleman from Indiana. He denied that the people of the South were enemies of the negro.

After similar remarks by Mr. O'Neill. of Missouri, Mr. Johnstone, of South Carolina, and Mr. Stockdale, of Mississippi, Mr. Cheafham, of North Carolina (the only colored man in the House), said he regretted that this debate had taken a political turn. It had not been intended that any partisan feeling should be interjected. The colored people should have this appropriation. They were waiting and watching the movements of Congress to see whether this body would do something for them. People from afar doubtless would be anxious to see the development and progress made by the colored people. Let the world see what the colored race had done. He appealed to the committee to set aside politics and race feeling and give this appropriation. He wanted to see the Democratic party and the Republican party come together and help the negro and do something for him. (Applause.)

(Applause.)
The appeal was withdrawn.
Mr. Dockery, of Missouri (on behalf of the subcommittee of Committee on Appropriations) offered at
amendment reducing the salary of the director-general
to 88,000 and of the secretary to 83,000. It also provides that not more than one meeting of the commission or of the Board of Lady Managers shall be
held during the year 1893.

After much discussion the amendment was agreed

The amendments with regard to Sunday opening and the sale of liquors within the grounds of the Fair ward discussed and carried. The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

#### FLOODING SOUTHERN LOWLANDS,

NEW BREAKS IN LOUISIANA LEVEES-TEN THOU-SAND PEOPLE HOMELE'S IN ARRANSAS.

New Orleans, May 25,-"The Picayune's" Shreve-port, La., dispatch says: "The steamer Friendly returned this morning from Dooly Bayou. A large hum-ber of people were relieved and hundreds of head of stock saved. The Nicholson break, which occurred yesterday, is 200 feet wide at Nicholson Bayon, and many dwellings have been swept away by the flood. A crevasse occurred yesterday on the Herndon place above this city."

Marianna, Ark., May 25.-Appalling reports comfrom the lowlands on the St. Francis and White Elvers. It is estimated that at least 10,000 people have been rendered homeless. Thirty-two lives in all port comes from the White and St. Francis Rivers that

everal negroes and Indians have been drowned there. Pine Eluff, Ark., May 25 (Special).—The Arkansa. Eiver fell 1.1 inches to-day. The destitution among the flood sufferers is appalling. The relief steame B. Reese was disabled to-day in the lower river, an immense tree failing across her. Floating bodies are found almost daily. The following appeal for aid addressed to the people of the country was made to-day by the Board of Trade:

today by the Board of Trade:

The greatest overflow of the Arkansas River is now catising unprecedented distress. Many people are in danger of starvation. Our means for relief are being rapidly exhausted. In the name of the suffering and imperitled thousands we ask for money, provisions, feed stuffs, early corn for seed, and cotton seed. Send to Merchants and Planters' Bank, Bank of Pine Bluffs or Citizens' Bank.
Vicisioner Mes.

Vicksburg, Miss., May 25.-News from below on both shores is alarming. Bayon Macon has overflowed and caused heavy losses to planters. Boeuf and Tensas rivers are rising fast, over five feet in twenty-four sours, and Tensas Parish is being heavily flooded. Calro, Ill., May 25.-Letters received here announce

the fact that there are 100 families in and about the town of Wheatland, thirty miles north, utterly destitute, the floods having totally ruined the crops, drowped their stock and washed them out of the dwellings. A subscription was started here yesterday afternoon and provisions will be sent there to-day.

Anna, III., May 25.—The overflow from the Missis-

sippi River, which has thundated the lowlands of this on) county, has reached its height, and the water is now beginning to recede. The flood exceeds that of Union County has a river frontage of twenty miles. Within this territory, extending along the river and three miles back, it is estimated that 15,000 acres are now under water. Of this 10,000 acres were planted in wheat and corn, which promised a magnificent yield, but which is now a total loss. Great damage has also been done to fences, buildings, etc. Conservative estimates place the total loss in Union County at \$150,000.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 25.—Governor Boles to day issued a proclamation calling for relief for the flood sufferers at Sioux City. The proclamation states that the calamity greatly exceeds the early estimates The number of families homeless is placed at 1,000, and the number of destitute people of all ages fully 5,000. The number of dwellings swept away is given as 107 and 700 more were rendered untenantable.

### A HOTEL CLERK'S SUICIDE.

Atlantic City, N. J., May 25.-Ralph D. Hewitt, a nd this morning at Jackson's Pavillon, at the board with a caping bullet woun ack of his ear and a pistol lying near by. Investigation discloses the fact that Hewitt had come from Washington several weeks ago and was staying at the Grard House in this city. He had been noticed everal times to take landanum in good sized dos nut beyond a depression of spirits did not seem to be affected by it. He was apparently about twenty-three years of age and was well dressed, but no money was found on his person. A telegram was received this morning by the Chief of Police from his mother, who lives at No. 110 West One-hundred-and-eighth-st., New York, asking if her son was dead and saying that she would be here this afternoon to look after

taining a death notice of Miss Alasie Buttsford, daugh-ter of Judge Battsford, of Eight. III., whose burial sok place to day. It was believed that an engagement had existed between Hewitt and the young lady, and the cause of the saicide was attributed to grief a account of her death.

A member of the family in this city sold to Pribune reporter last night: "Mr. Hewitt was a notel clerk at Washington and had been at Atlantic City, making arrangements for staying there during the summer. He was the only son of B. S. Hewitt, a fire insurance broker of Chicago, who died about six city upon the receipt of the message. They will not eturn to right. Mr. Hewitt was born at Evanston, ill., but spent his boyhood at Elgin. While visiting e latter city last summer he paid a great deal of attention to Miss Alasia Bottsford, of that place. Her ath, about three weeks ago, made a great change

### OIL-TANK CARS CATCH FIRE.

A RIG BLAZE IN IFRSEY CITY DUF TO THE BREAK-ING OF A KING-PIN.

While a train of six oil tanks and eight cars leaded with oil in barrels was running along the Point of Rocks trestic road in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, he king pin to the front truck of one of the oil tanks broke and threw the tank off the track a few feet north of the Wayne st. bridge. The road is about twenly five feet high at this point, and the tank struck the ground with such force that it burst, and the oil caucht fire. In an instant the frestle and three more anks above were a mass of flames. The other tanks oon caught fire at the safety valves on top, and all the off was burned out of them before the flames were extinguished. The trestle was so badly burned that It belongs to the National Docks Railway Company. The cit belonged to the Tidewater oil Company. The total loss is estimated at \$20,000.

### SUICIDE OF A BOSTON JEWELLER.

Boston, May 25 (Special),-George H. Richards, jr., of the lewelry firm of George H. Richards & Co., No. 283 Washington st., committed suicide at his flome, No. 109 Mariborough st., this morning, by shooting. For seven or eight weeks Mr. Richard had been suffering from neuralgia and malarial fever, and no cause can be ascribed for the deed beyond his til health. He was about forty-three years old, and had a wife and three onth Club, the Century Club of Boston, and the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association. He was a prominent member of the lewelry trade.

THE VICTIM OF A DOG'S BITE DIES. Bridgeton, N. J., May 25 (Special).-Jarvis Wood

ruff, of this city, who was bitten by a dog two years ago, and who was seized with hydrophobia Mon day, died to-night. Last night he became so violent that he escaped from his attendants and chased his wife down the stairs. She ran into the yard, fastening the door after her, but he tore it down and followed her to the street, where he was overpowered and taken back to his bed. He leaves a wife and five children.

#### THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

ENORMOUS GROWTH OF FOREIGN COM-MERCE IN THIS ADMINISTRATION.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS COMPARED WITH THOSE DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS OF THE CLEVE-LAND GOVERNMENT-A BALANCE

IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED APRIL

30 OF NEARLY

Washington, May 25 .- An analysis of the volime of business transacted in the last three years under the Administration of President Harrison, and another analysis of the volume of business transacted during the last three years of Mr. Cleveland's term, may enable the impartial observer of current events to determine for himself under which of the two Administrations the country has been the greater gainer, and under which it has prospered more. And if, after having determined that question in accordance with what the figures show, that same impartial observer should reach the conclusion that the "condition" he confronts now is infinitely preferable to the "theories" he was asked to face four years ago, he will certainly not omit to render justice to the wisdom, firmness and patriotism of President Harrison's Administration, to which the country owes, in a large measure, its present prosperity.

EXPORTS. During the three years ending March 31, 1892, the exports of merchandise from the United States aggregated in value \$2,721,251,195, or an annual

average of \$907,083,731. During the three years ending March 31, 1889, our exports of merchandise aggregated \$2,159, 343,289, or an annual average value of \$719,781,-

It will be observed that the exports of merchandise during the three years ending March 31, 1892, exceeded those of the three years ending March 31, 1889, by the sum of \$561,907,906, or an annual average excess of \$187,302,635.

IMPORTS. The imports of merchandise during the three years ending March 31, 1892, amounted in value to \$2,440,053,828, and the value of the imports of merchandise during the three years ending

March 31, 1889, amounted to \$2,130,358,910, The annual average of the value of the importe during the three years ending March 31, 1889, was \$710,110,637, and during the three years ending March 31, 1892, \$813,351,276.

The excess of exports over imports during the three years ending March 31, 1889, aggregated \$28,984,379, or a yearly average of \$9,661,459. The excess for the three years was as follows: 1887-Excess of exports, \$68,155,466; 1888-Ex-

EXCESS OR BALANCE OF TRADE.

cess of imports, \$29,069,329; 1889-Excess of im-The excess of exports over imports during the last three years ending March 31, 1892, aggregated \$281,197,367, or a yearly average excess of \$93,732,456. The excess of exports over imports

in the three years ending March 31, 1892, was as 1890, \$75,623,524; 1891, \$36,347,022; 1892]

It will be observed then that the aggregate excess of exports over imports or the balance of trade in favor of the United States during the three years ending March 31, 1892, reached the very large amount of \$281,197,367, as compared with \$28,984,379, which was the balance of trade for the three years ending March 31, 1889.

TOTAL FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The total value of the foreign commerce (imports and exports of merchandise combined) during the three years ending March 31, 1889, was \$4,289,702,199; and during the three years ending March 31, 1892, \$5,161,305,923—a large excess in favor of the last three years ending with March 1892, of \$871,602,824.

During the twelve months ending March 312 1889, the value of merchandise imported free of duty amounted to \$254,294,235, or 34.65 per cent of the total imports during that period, but during the twelve months ending March 31, 1892, the value of merchandise imported free of duty amounted to \$461,473,523, and constituted 55.13 per cent of the total imports for that period. It will thus be observed that not only has our commerce greatly increased both in exports and imports during the three years ending March 31, 1892, but there has been a large increase in the quantity and value of the imports of merchandise which came in free of duty, and which consisted of such articles as coffee, tea, sugar, etc., that enter almost wholly into the daily consumption of the people.

EXPORTS IN THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1893 During the twelve months ending April 36, 1892, the exports of merchandise from the United States attained the remarkable and unprecedented value of \$1,011,505,079, far surpassing the aggregate value of exports in any prior twelve months in the history of American commerce. The immense increase will be better appreciated when compared with the value of exports of correspond-

For twelve months ending April 30, 1891.
For twelve months ending April 30, 1890.
For twelve months ending April 30, 1883.
For twelve months ending April 30, 1888.
For twelve months ending April 30, 1887.
For twelve months ending April 30, 1887.
For twelve months ending April 30, 1888. or an average value of \$709,700,009 during

of merchandise for the last twelve months ending April 30, 1892, exceeded the average value of the exports of merchandise for the prior six periods by the large sum of \$301,804,370.

IMPORTS-DURING THE SAME PERIOD. The value of the imports during the twelve

months ending April 30, 1892, was \$832,098,765, and as follows during the corresponding periods: Twelve months ending April 30, 1591
Twelve months ending April 30, 1590
Twelve months ending April 30, 1890
Twelve months ending April 30, 1889
Twelve months ending April 30, 1887
Twelve months ending April 30, 1887
Twelve months ending April 30, 1887 or an average value of \$730,102,171 during the six prior

It appears there was an excess of imports during the twelve months ending April 36, 1892, over the average of the six prior periods of \$101, 996,594.

the average of the six prior periods of \$101,000,000,004.

If the exports of merchandise are compared with the imports for the twelve months ending April 30, 1892, it will be seen there is the large excess of exports, or balance of trade in favor of the United States of \$179,406,514. The increase of exports of the United States during the twelve months ending April 30, 1892, was 15.02 per cent. It is learned from British authorities that there was a decrease in British authorities that there was a decrease in British exporteduring the calendar year 1891 of 5.6 per cent. It is quite apparent at this time, from the financial reports received abroad, that of the leading Nations in the world prosperity exists alone in the United States.

HATCH DIRECTORS TO MAKE A FIGHT. Washington, May 25.—The members of the Heuse Agricultural Committee are not disposed to accept, without some further remonstrance, the action of the Democratic caucus, in resolving to give right of way to the appropriation bills over the Anti-Option bill, which, which, resonance at the acceptance of the committee of the committ being a revenue bill and occupying the next place on the calendar, Chairman Hatch insists should be con-sidered after the disposition of the Sundry Civil bill. The feeling of the members of the committee was nanifested in a practical way at the meeting to-day. Chairman Hatch called attention to the matter and expressed a desire to know the sentiments of the committee with respect thereto. After consideral a decision was arrived at and Mr. Hatch was author-ized to call up the Apti-option bill when the Sundry